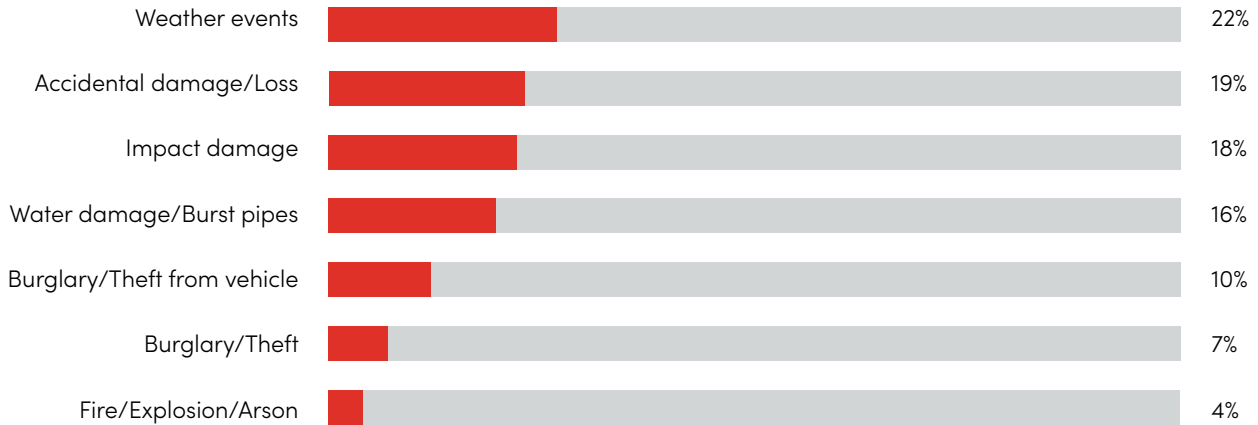


Most common claims for Warehousing and Storage facilities



Source: Vero New Zealand Claims 2019–2023

Accidental damage/Loss

Damage, loss or loss of function resulting from a sudden, unintended and unforeseen one-off incident that harms property or its contents.

Impact damage

Damage to property caused by collisions, falling objects etc. For example a vehicle colliding with a fence, building or canopy, trees, branches, a transport container or other goods falling onto property.

Weather events

Damage/loss caused by flood, hail, lightning, snow, storms and wind. This also includes storm surge.

Burglary/Theft

Loss of property due to either a break in to a secure premise or removal of property by someone who has access to it e.g. had keys, worked there etc.

Water damage/Burst pipes

Damage caused by leakage or overflow of water from plumbing systems, heating, air conditioning, and refrigerating systems. Water escaping from plant, equipment and appliances and water ingress due to blocked gutters and drains.

Burglary/Theft from vehicle

Loss of property due to either a break-in to a motor vehicle or removal of property by someone who has access to the vehicle.

Fire/Explosion/Arson

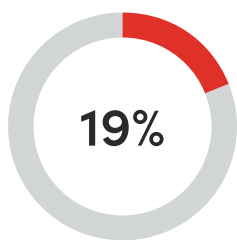
Losses caused by a fire starting accidentally, or being set maliciously or deliberately and losses caused by explosions (the production of heat, light, noise and a shock wave) for example caused by chemical reactions, gas or fluid over-pressure or ignited gasses.

Keep in mind that things like fire – while it may have a lower claims frequency – can be equally, if not more, devastating. That’s why the Vero Risk guides cover a wide range of business risks by industry.

www.vero.co.nz/risk-profiler



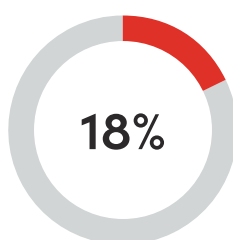
Top 3 causes of loss for Warehousing and Storage facilities



Accidental damage/Loss

Accidents happen. But knowing the risks can protect property, equipment and people. You can reduce them by:

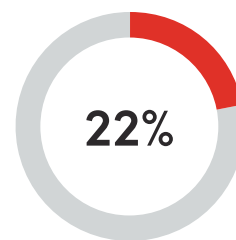
- Having a risk-aware culture at your workplace
- Doing regular maintenance checks
- Training your staff
- Introducing clear operating procedures.



Impact damage

Impact damage is normally caused by a vehicle colliding with some part of a property – a fence, wall, roller door or overhanging roof, for example. You can reduce these risks by:

- Installing good warning and/or diversion signage
- Installing bollards and/or guidance posts to vulnerable areas
- Managing vehicle movements
- Making sure goods are loaded and unloaded with care
- Having proper procedures in place.



Weather events

We all know how changeable NZ weather can be. From storms and high winds to hail, snow and lightning – these events can all cause damage to property. You can reduce these risks by:

- Ensuring your building is well maintained and weathertight
- Making sure gutters and yard drains are kept clear
- Checking overhanging branches and nearby trees
- Securing outside stock, plant and equipment
- Clearing snow from roofs and gutters (if safe to do so).



Working together to manage business risk

Check out the Vero Risk guides to help identify and manage typical business risks. Focusing on a range of industries and occupations, they provide useful information to help keep your business running and team safe. www.vero.co.nz/risk-profiler

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Disclaimer – The information presented is of a general nature only and is provided only to help you understand some of the physical risks a business may have and what an insurer might expect you do to manage those risks. It is not intended for any other purpose. You should always seek appropriate professional advice about how you manage the particular risks in your business. No representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the information and no responsibility is accepted for any loss, penalty or damages (including special or consequential damages) arising out of the use of all or part of the information. The information presented does not replace the need for appropriate professional advice. Reliance on this communication will not affect or influence policy response.